

## VAN

- To **VALUE**. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.]  
 1. To rate at a certain price.  
 When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenser.*  
 A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all dishonest gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew's Survey.*  
 God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*  
 2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.  
 Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English appear. *Addison.*  
 He *values* himself upon the compassion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 To him your orchard's early fruits are due,  
 A pleasing off'ring, when 'tis made by you;  
 He *values* these. *Pope.*  
 3. To appraise; to estimate.  
 If he be poorer than estimation, the priest shall *value* him. *Lev. xxvii. 8.*  
 4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.  
 The peace between the French and us not *values*  
 The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
 5. To take account of.  
 If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*  
 6. To reckon at, with respect to number or power.  
 The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong;  
 Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakespeare.*  
 7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.  
 The king must take it ill,  
 So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
 Neither of them *valued* their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 8. To equal in value; to countervail.  
 It cannot be *valued* with the gold of ophir. *Job, xxviii. 16.*  
 9. To raise to estimation.  
 She ordered all things, refusing the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; *valuing* the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney.*  
 Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Temple.*  
 Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves by shewing others faults. *Temple.*  
**VALUELESS**. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.  
 A counterfeit  
 Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,  
 Proves *valueless*. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
**VALUER**. *n. f.* [from *value*.] He that values.  
**VALVE**. *n. f.* [*valva*, Latin.]  
 1. A folding door.  
 Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair  
 Repas'd. *Pope's Odys. b. iv.*  
 2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel.  
 This air, by the opening of the *valves*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle's Works.*  
 3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its reflux.  
 The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**VALVULE**. *n. f.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.  
**VAMP**. *n. f.* The upper leather of a shoe. *Ainsworth.*  
**VAMP**. *v. a.* [This is supposed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean laying on a new outside.] To piece an old thing with some new part.  
 You with  
 To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,  
 That's sure of death without. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*  
 I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift.*  
**VAMPER**. *n. f.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.  
**VAN**. *n. f.* [from *avant*, French.]  
 1. The front of an army; the first line.  
 Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*  
 The foe he had survey'd,  
 Arrang'd, as to him they did appear,  
 With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras.*  
 Van to *van* the foremost squadrons meet,  
 The midmost battles halt'ning up behind. *Dryden.*  
 2. [van. Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan.  
 The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar, they call it a corn-van. *Notes on Odys.*  
 3. A wing with which the air is beaten.  
 His sail-broad *vans*  
 He spreads for flight, and in the furling smoke  
 Up-lifted, spins the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 A fiery globe  
 Of angels on full sail of wing drew nigh,

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- Who on their plumed *vans* receiv'd him soft  
 From his uneasy station, and upbore,  
 As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*  
 His disabled wing unfurled;  
 He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;  
 His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain.  
 The *vans* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other;  
 both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derb.*  
**VANCOUVER**. *n. f.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precursor.  
**VANE**. *n. f.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.  
 A man she wou'd spell backward;  
 If tall, a lance ill-headed;  
 If speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakespeare.*  
**VANGUARD**. *n. f.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or first line of the army.  
 The king's *ant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*  
 Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton.*  
**VANILLA**. *n. f.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of six leaves, five of which are placed in a circular order, and the middle one is concave; the empalement becomes an horned, soft, fleshy fruit, filled with very small seeds. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Müller.*  
 When mixed with *vanillas*, or spices, it acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**VANISH**. *v. n.* [*vanire*, Latin. *evanescere*, Fr.]  
 1. To lose perceptible existence.  
 High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanishes* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*  
 Whither are they *vanish'd*?  
 — Into the air; and what seem'd corporal  
 Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakespeare.*  
 While fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,  
 And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*  
 2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.  
 Now I have taken heart, thou *vanishest*. *Shakespeare.*  
 He cut the cleaving sky,  
 And in a moment *vanish'd* from her eye. *Pope's Odys.*  
 3. To pass away; to be lost.  
 All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton.*  
 That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, *vanish'd* all at once, and a spirit of infidelity and profaneness started up. *Atterbury.*  
**VANITY**. *n. f.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]  
 1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.  
 2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.  
 Vanity possesseth many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come.  
 Thy pride,  
 And wand'ring *vanity*, when least was safe,  
 Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*  
 3. Trifling labour.  
 To use long discourse against those things which are both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 4. Falshood; untruth.  
 Here I may well shew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Wallingham. *Sir J. Davin.*  
 5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle shew; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.  
 Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in secular *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service. *Hooker.*  
 I must  
 Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple  
 Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakespeare's Temp.*  
 Cast not her serious wit on idle things;  
 Makes her free will slave to *vanity*. *Davies.*  
 Sin, with *vanity*, had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*  
 The eldest equal the youngest in the *vanity* of their dress; and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the *vanity* of their desires. *South.*  
 Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,  
 That all her *vanities* at once are dead;  
 Succeeding *vanities* the still regards,  
 And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*  
 6. Ostentation; arrogance.  
 The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity. *Spenser.*  
 Whether it were out of the same *vanity*, which possess'd all those learned philosophers and poets, that Plato also published, not under the right authors names, those things which he had read in the scriptures; or fearing the severity of the Areopagite, and the example of his master Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

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7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.  
 Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take  
 A pride to hear the conquests which you make. *Dryden.*  
 'Tis an old maxim in the schools,  
 That *vanity* the food of fools;  
 Yet now and then your men of wit  
 Will condescend to take a bit. *Swift's Miscel.*  
 To **VAN**. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.  
 The corn, which in *vanning* lieth lowest is the best. *Bacon.*  
 To **VANQUISH**. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]  
 1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.  
 Wert not a shame, that, whilst you live at jar,  
 The fearful French, whom you late *vanquish'd*,  
 Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you? *Shakespeare.*  
 They subdued and *vanquish'd* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquish'd* chose:  
 But you have done what Cato could not do,  
 To chuse the *vanquish'd*, and restore him too. *Dryden.*  
 2. To confute.  
 This bold assertion has been fully *vanquish'd* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *F. Atterbury.*  
**VANQUISHER**. *n. f.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer.  
 He would pawn his fortunes  
 To hopeless restitution, so he might  
 Be call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shakespeare.*  
 I shall file victorious, and subdue  
 My *vanquisher*; spoil'd of his vaunted spoil. *Milton.*  
 Troy's *vanquisher*, and great Achilles' son. *A. Philips.*  
**VANTAGE**. *n. f.* [from *advantage*.]  
 1. Gain; profit.  
 What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a pastor? *Syd.*  
 2. Superiority; state in which one had better means of action than another.  
 With the *vantage* of mine own excuse,  
 Hath he excepted most against my love. *Shakespeare.*  
 He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harrass'd with a long march. *Bacon.*  
 The pardoned person must not think to stand upon the same *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South.*  
 3. Opportunity; convenience.  
 Be assur'd, Madam, 'twill be done  
 With his next *vantage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 To **VANTAGE**. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit.  
 We yet of present peril be afraid;  
 For needful fear did never *vantage* none. *Fairy Queen.*  
**VANTRESS**. *n. f.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm.  
 I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,  
 And in my *vantress* put this wither'd brawn. *Shakespeare.*  
 Put on *vantress*, and greaves, and gambet. *Milton.*  
**VAPID**. *adj.* [*vapillus*, Latin.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; maudlin; flat.  
 Thy wines let feed a-while  
 On the fat refuse; lest too soon disjoint'd,  
 From spiritely it to sharp or *vapid* change. *Phillips.*  
 The effects of a *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood, are stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbutnot.*  
**VAPIDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless or maudlin; maudlinness.  
**VAPORATION**. *n. f.* [*evaporation*, Fr. *evaporation*, Lat. from *vapor*.] The act of escaping in vapours.  
**VAPORER**. *n. f.* [from *vapor*.] A boaster; a braggart.  
 This shews these *vaporers*, to what scorn they expose themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**VAPORISH**. *adj.* [from *vapor*.] Vaporous; splenetic; humourous.  
 Pallas grew *vaporish* once and odd,  
 She would not do the least right thing. *Swift.*  
**VAPOROUS**. *adj.* [*vaporeus*, Fr. from *vapor*.]  
 1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fume.  
 The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakespeare.*  
 It proceeded from the nature of the *vaporish* place. *Sandys.*  
 This shifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more subtle air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham.*  
 2. Windy; flatulent.  
 If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangers the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*  
 Some more subtle corporeal element, may so equally bear against the parts of a little *vaporous* moisture, as to form it into round drops. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
 The food which is most *vaporous* and perispirable, is the most easily digested. *Arbutnot.*  
 A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off these *vaporous* steams of the blood. *Cheyne.*  
**VAPOUR**. *n. f.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Latin.]  
 1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.  
 Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot.  
 When first the fun too pow'ful beams displays,  
 It draws up *vapours* which obscure its rays: *Milton.*

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- But ev'n those clouds at last adorn its way,  
 Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*  
 2. Wind; flatulence.  
 In the Theffalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the *vapours*, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*  
 3. Fume; steam.  
 The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden.*  
 In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be taken off, the *vapour* which ascends out of the still will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapour* from the candle to the still. *Newton's Optics.*  
 For the imposthume, the *vapour* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.  
 If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not discernible even to himself. *Hammond.*  
 5. [In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.  
 To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as the *vapours* to which the other sex are so often subject. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 115.*  
 To **VAPOUR**. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]  
 1. To pass in a vapour, or fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations.  
 When thou from this world wilt go,  
 The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*  
 Swift running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 767.*  
 2. To bully; to brag;  
 Not true, quoth he? How'er you *vapour*,  
 I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*  
 These are all the mighty powers  
 You vainly boast, to cry down ours;  
 And what in real value's wanting,  
 Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*  
 That I might not be *vapour'd* down by insignificant tedi-monies, I used the name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville's Pref. to Scap.*  
 Be you to us but kind;  
 Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curse,  
 No sorrow we shall find. *E. Do set's Song.*  
 To **VAPOUR**. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour.  
 Break off this last lamenting kiss,  
 Which sucks two souls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne.*  
 He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,  
 Another sighing *vapour* forth his soul,  
 A third to melt himself in tears. *B. Johnson.*  
 Opium loseth some of his poisonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*  
 It must be helped by somewhat which may fix the silver, never to be restored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into such a mass of gold. *Bacon.*  
**VARIABLE**. *adj.* [*variabile*, Fr. *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.  
 O swear not by th' inconstant moon,  
 That monthly changes in her circled orb;  
 Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Haply countries different,  
 With *variable* objects, shall expel  
 This something settled matter in his heart. *Shakespeare.*  
 By the lively image of other creatures, did those ancients represent the *variable* passions of mortals; as by serpents were signified deceivers. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,  
 Self-left. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 92.*  
**VARIABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *variable*.]  
 1. Changeableness; mutability.  
 You are not solicitous about the *variableness* of the weather, or the change of seasons. *Addison.*  
 2. Levity; inconstancy.  
 Censurers subject themselves to the charge of *variableness* in judgment. *Clarissa.*  
**VARIABLY**. *adv.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.  
**VARIANCE**. *n. f.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissension.  
 I am come to set a man at *variance* against his father. *Matth.*  
 A cause of law, by violent course,  
 Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel's C. War.*  
 Not so as to set any one doctrine of the gospel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably consistent. *Sprat.*  
 She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen;  
 While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,  
 How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes? *Pope.*